THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE FORTNIGHT.

MONDAY, 11TH OCTOBER.

[illegible] IS THE ASHTAMI DAY or the second day of [illegible] Puja: two-thirds of the Puja are over this day. The grandest ceremony observed on this day is the Puja, which we described in our last. The weather of this day has been excessive heat, fore-[illegible]

[illegible] ING our remarks on the enforced re-[illegible] Mr. Manibhai Jusbhar from the adminis-[illegible] Kutch the *Indu-Prokash* says:

[illegible] reader will be surprised to learn that the [illegible] ment have not remained content with des-[illegible] representative elements which constituted the [illegible] regard of the administration of Cutch by a Regency [illegible] The new Bhayad Member is the pet nominee of Reeves, the Political Agent, who has thus succeeded, [illegible] ng on the council a 'crystal doll' wherewith he could [illegible] t his pleasure. The new Dewan Mr. Nandshamkar [illegible] hamkar appointed by Government at the instance of Reeves, was the Political Agent's Assistant when Reeves was in Rewa Kantha. The new Revenue Com-[illegible] ber of Cutch was the Major's Duftardar in Rewa [illegible] ha. So it seems that politically Rewa Kantha *regime* [illegible] nsferred through the caprices of the Political Agent.

[illegible] above indicates a serious state of things. We [illegible] get much that Sir James Fergusson has [illegible] n his sanction to an arrangement, which so [illegible] gly savours of cliquism.

[illegible] TOOK the liberty to characterize the meetings [illegible] Simla and Bombay in furtherance of the [illegible] tic Fund as official movements. Referring to [illegible] mbay meeting the *Times of India* says:

[illegible] *Patriot* goes on to say;—"The Bombay meeting, [illegible] ripon tells us, was presided over by Sir James Fergus-[illegible] eeably to a wish which was expressed to him on the [illegible] the leading gentlemen of that city European and [illegible] But if that meeting was intended to be regarded [illegible] ublic and not an official meeting, it should have been [illegible] by the Sheriff on the requisitions of the leading citi-[illegible] Bombay." *We may tell the Patriot that the Bombay* [illegible] *was intended to be regarded as a public and not an* [illegible] *meeting, and, moreover, that it was called by the* [illegible] *of Bombay on the requisition of the leading citizens* [illegible] *mbay.* In face of these facts we think it is greatly to be [illegible] retted that so influential a paper as the *Patriot* should [illegible] cold water on a movement which it freely admits [illegible] ated with native gentlemen and not with English [illegible] ls, simply because the appeal for subscriptions is [illegible] to be construed into a command." We give the [illegible] princes and others who are subscribing so nobly to [illegible] nd credit for a higher motive than that of contributing [illegible] y to please the *Sircar*.

[illegible] italics are not ours. *Apropos* of the above *Native Opinion* says:

[illegible] hile we do not wish 'to throw cold water' on a charitable [illegible] ment, we cannot wish it to be supported by a perver-[illegible] of facts. We extract the text of the notice in question [illegible] the *Times of India* itself dated 12th August 1880:—

[illegible] m desired by His Excellency the Governor to convene [illegible] blic Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, to be held [illegible] he Town Hall on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 5 [illegible], for the purpose of considering the propriety of Rais-[illegible] Fund for the Relief of the Families of the European [illegible] Native Soldiers who have fallen in the Afghan War. [illegible] s Excellency will take the Chair at the Meeting.

W. MAITLAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.

[illegible] eriff's Office, Bombay, August 11, 1880.

[illegible] ere is no doubt the meeting was *styled* a public meeting [illegible] called by the Sheriff of Bombay. But we leave it to our [illegible] ers to judge as to how far the two facts patent on the [illegible] e viz., that it was called by the Sheriff at the instance [illegible] s Excellency the Governor and that His Excellency was [illegible] ake the chair at the meeting without formally being [illegible] nated to the chair, by the assembled people support [illegible] egative the statement of the *Times of India* contained [illegible] e above italicized portion of the extract.

[illegible] thank our contemporary of *Native Opinion* [illegible] the above. We have nothing to add to it.

[illegible] HE BOMBAY REVIEW has the following:

[illegible] y the way, what note will you make on this incident—[illegible] re of poor villagers in the Mahim Taluka have been [illegible] ehended under the Indian Arms Act, for having in [illegible] r possession several old blunderbusses. So it seems [illegible] rustics are to be left in the jungle without any fire [illegible] for their protection, though their champion shot is [illegible] head man of the district? No, they may be devoured [illegible] will animals, and thus the way will be cleared for good [illegible] sport for the Shikaris of Tanna or Bombay. Blunder-[illegible] es are absurd weapons compared with breach-loaders [illegible] tigers dont like the sound of them and cheetahs have [illegible] ect for such heavy ordnance; so I think the Mahim folk [illegible] t have been allowed to keep them.

[illegible] hope Lord Ripon will be graciously pleased to [illegible] note of this.

TUESDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

THIS IS THE NAVAMI DAY or the last day of Durga Puja. The festivities of the day or rather night have been somewhat spoilt by the fall of rain, but the rain has done great good to the crops. The charities of our neighbour Babu Tarucknath Pramanic on this occasion have come to a close to-night. The Police arrangements have been excellent. All the beggars were for the last three days collected in Amherst Street, which is comparatively free from traffic, and the alms were there doled out without a single hitch or accident. About 15,000 persons received alms during the last three days.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA has been again dragged into controversy by Messrs. Burgess & Co. This time Dr. Weber has been made the champion. The dispute is thus disposed of by Dr. Mitra:

The foot-note which the Doctor (Weber) denounced as "a gross mistake" contained four statements; 1st that in describing a certain picture the Doctor had erroneously called the mother in it to be Devaki, whereas it was Yasoda, 2nd that Devaki had no opportunity to perform the maternal duty of nursing her child; 3rd, that according to the *Bhagavata Purana* and the *Harivansa*, Krishna was as soon as born, taken away from his prison cell and left with Yasoda who reared him up; 4th, that Hindus in India would not so grossly falsify the story as to make Devaki nurse her son.

Dr. Weber now admits the accuracy of the first three statements, but in a wrangling, snappish gingerly way, quite unbecoming his high position as one of the leading Sanskritists of Europe, and as one, who, impelled by an earnest desire to promote the welfare of my countrymen, has asked our educationists here to make his 'History of Sanskrit Literature' a text-book in our schools, in order that the rising generation of India may profit by his learning. Thus he says "the Babu is fully entitled to call the mother in the picture in question by the name of Yasoda for in the legend she is the nurse of Krishna." and then he adds "but he has no right whatever to say that I have "erroneously" called her Devaki, or as he now puts it that I have 'deliberately substituted Devaki for Yasoda,' for in the *ritual* Devaki too is described as Krisha's nurse. With reference to the picture, therefore, both names are *a priori* equally justifiable—the one not more than the other." I deny this qualification *in toto*; I cannot admit that the ritual describes Devaki to be Krishna's nurse and I repudiate the idea of the two names being equally applicable to the picture. The picture shows a *two handed* child, several months old in the lap of the mother but the ritual requires that a fancy picture should be made of a mother lying on her side, and having by her a newly born infant with *four* hands, holding a conch shell, a discus, a mace and a bow and decorated with a garland of wild flowers. I think no unsophisticated person will think the assumption justifiable which would insist upon passing a tow-handed child for a four-handed one. For my part I believe that nothing but a desire to defend an utterly rotten case would make any one put forth such an assumption. The picture is that of Yasoda and not of Devaki.

We have not space for more extracts. The letter of Dr. Mitra is a poser. We only wonder that there should have been any dispute at all.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA has lately been making a tour through Poland, where he has been received with the greatest enthusiasm. The visit has excited considerable expectation and apprehension. The Austrian Poles regard it as a pledge of the development of their national liberties; the Germanic party look upon their Sovereign's progress through Galicia with deep displeasure, while Russia feels some uneasiness in the matter, and cannot pardon Austria for the policy pursued. It is said in Berlin that the Czar intends to visit Russian Poland himself, to show that he, too, can command enthusiasm among the Poles. He even intends mitigating the severity of the Polish laws.

THE DAILY NEWS understands that Sir Frederick Goldsmid and Mr. Wylde, late of the Foreign Office, are now in Paris, conferring with the French Government on the subject of the treatment of the Indian coolie labourers in the colony of Reunion.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper relating to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, states that the normal establishment consists of 300 cadets, and there are at present 298 actually under instruction. Of this number 27 are Queen's or Queen's (India) Cadets, and as such receive a free education; about 120 are sons of officers of the army or navy, and are admitted at reduced rates ranging from £40 to £80 a year, the contributions in each case being regulated by the rank held by the father; and the remainder are sons of professional or private gentlemen, who pay the full amount of contribution—viz., £125 per annum.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH OCTOBER

THIS IS the Vijaya day when the goddess is immersed in the river. It is called the Lucky Day, which is observed as such even by European merchants. It is the day of universal embracing amongst the Hindus, when old enmities are forgotten and new friendships are formed. May our readers see many many returns of this day!

THE SCOTSMAN has made the discovery that an attempt is to be made to convert Scotland to Conservatism on the following plan: Five dukes have combined with a number of inferior persons to form an association for the purpose of supplying Conservative journals with news, advertisement, and readers. The society starts with a guaranteed income of £3,000 for the next four years, and it proposes to levy a sort of land tax on Conservative lairds at the rate of £2 per £1,000 of rental. A central news office in London will send information to the country papers, and Scotch Tories are besought in future to advertise only in the journals of their own party.

A LONDON CONTEMPORARY notices a pamphlet entitled the European Slave Trade in English girls, in which Mr. Alfred S. Doyer narrates his experience of the manner in which English girls are decoyed into houses of ill-fame on the Continent. A more horrible narrative it is difficult to imagine and it is quite time that steps were taken by the Foreign Office for suppressing this villainous traffic. There appears to have been a regular export trade in young girls, and when once these victims were conveyed to their destinations, they were kept in *durance vile* and rendered powerless to escape. Brussels is the head depot of this infamous trade.

ACCORDING to the same contemporary next session the attention of Parliament will be called by no less a person than the redoubtable Mr. Bradlaugh to the perpetual pensions charged on the consolidated Fund, and to the perpetual annuity granted by Charles II. to Sir Thomas Charges. Some of these pensions offer very good opportunity for a few questions. For example, the Duke of Cornwall enjoys £16216 5s. a year as compensation for loss of duties on coinage of tin. The Duchy of Lancaster has an annuity of £803 granted in lieu of grisage and butlerage on wines imported into the ports within the county of Lancaster. The heirs of the Duke of Schomberg still receive £2,160, the hereditary pensions granted by King William III. to the Duke of Schomberg, and the Duke of Marlborough to this day is paid £4,000 annually because a former Duke of Marlborough beat the French when Anne was Queen. The services of Sir Thomas Charges were so important that there is scarcely a record of what they were.

THE NIHILIST movement in Russia is not dead. The new Russian revolutionary journal *The Will of the People* declares that Count Loris Melikoff has merely "systematised revolution," instead of introducing reforms. The *Will* says that about half a year has already passed since the accession to power of Melikoff was greeted by a friendly chorus of newspaper flattery as the beginning of a new era. "Half a year has passed with the most favourable conditions for the Government. It has more than once announced its wish to return to a Liberal policy but for the revolutionary dagger and dynamite. During the last few months neither dagger nor dynamite has been seen, and still there are no reforms. It is time to put an end to the ridiculous misunderstanding—time for the Russian citizen to understand that nothing is given gratis in this world, that every power concedes only in proportion as the people are able to force it." The revolutionary organ asserts that the secret police system goes on with increased activity under Melikoff; and it supplies a long list of arrests and deportations, of which the ordinary press do not speak.

THURSDAY 14TH OCTOBER.

WE TAKE the following from a London journal:

The sale of medical diplomas in America has long been a gross public scandal. In Europe a medical diploma represents several years' study or practice, under men of ability and position; it implies walking hospitals, and passing examinations very severe, at least to the outside world.

This cannot be done without great expense. and when people grudge golden fees for opinions and advice, followed by charges for draughts and pills, they are very properly reminded of the capital sunk in the education of their medical adviser. In America, when a man is not a General or a Judge, he becomes a Doctor. A band of enterprising men at Philadelphia and other American cities have met the demand for medical honours by producing diplomas at a cost ridiculously low compared with European figures. Dr. John Buchanan, Dean of the American Univeraity of Philadelphia, has the credit of this gigantic conception. His University possesses the right to confer medical degrees. So also have many other American institutions. Several of them have taken part in this new creation of doctors, and have shared the harvest. The business had to be done by agents, of course: there could be no examination, and little selection or even acquaintance, except that of irresponsible and interested intermediatres. Following the laws of supply and demand, the traffic developed into branches, local offices, and commissions. At length the scandal became too great, and the proprietor of a Philadelphia paper set to work to put an end to it. He contrived to open a number of communications with the forgers of these "bogus" diplomas, traced them up to Dr. Buchanan, and had him apprehended. The case was plain. But Dr. Buchanan jumped overboard and effected a bogus suicide, the fact being that he simply tried to evade justice. He has since been arrested by the detectives who were sent on his track, and the case against him will be investigated at Philadelphia. There is something enterprising about the idea of free trade in medical diplomas, but it is dangerous on the whole to the community.

THE NEW YORK HERALD publishes a telegram from New Bedford, Massachusetts, reporting the return of the Franklin Search Expedition under the command of Lieutenant Schwatka. They have discovered and brought southward relics of the British ships Erebus and Terror, which sailed from London under Sir John Franklin in May, 1845. Their researches have established the fact that the records of his expedition are beyond recovery, but they have brought away the remains of Irving, the third officer of the Terror. The expedition successfully withstood the greatest amount of cold ever encountered by white men. During sixteen days of a sledge journey extending over a period of eleven months the average temperature was one hundred degrees below freezing point.

THE MAHARAJA DHULEEP SING has put in the following advertizement:

"Elveden Game Farm.—The Maharajah desires to sell 3,000 cock pheasants, at 7s. 6d. each, which will be delivered as soon after October 1st next as they can be caught. Also 1,000 hares (bucks only, no does) for sale for coursing at 10s. each. Gentlemen sending orders to be booked now are requested to forward cheques for the same on September 1st, made payable to the Maharajah Duleep Singh, crossed Coutts and Co.—Apply, for further particulars, to———."

We congratulate the Maharaja on this venture.

THE FOLLOWING anecdote regarding General Roberts is going the round of the papers. At the time of the general election, when faction fed on what first came to hand, General Roberts, indignant at ignorant criticisms in Parliament, and in the home newspapers, sent in his resignation to Lord Lytton, and expressed his desire to return to England. Lord Lytton tore up the document, and wrote to Roberts, advising him to see the campaign through. Just before leaving Cabul for Candahar, Sir F. Roberts wrote to a friend in England, expressing his gratitude to the late Viceroy for having refused him permission to resign, adding, "What would be my feelings now, if in my absence, it had fallen to the lot of another to conduct the march in relief of Candahar?"

THE ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY has determined to take during the coming season a bird's eye view of modern philosophy as represented by its leading thinkers. Each member of the society has undertaken to devote his attention to one philosopher, and to furnish the society with an account of his author drawn from the philosopher's own works. In this way, and with the assistance of Mr. Lewes's "History of Philosophy" as a text-book, the members hope to qualify themselves for the profitable discussion, in future sessions, of the problems of the day. The president, Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson, will give the introductory address, and the vice-president will close the session with a discussion of Herbert Spencer and Auguste Comte.

FRIDAY, 15TH OCTOBER.

APROPOS of the Simla Brooch story an Anglo-Vernacular paper of Bombay writes: "Some time after the founders of the (Theosophical) Society graced fallen Aryavarta with their presence, Madame Blavatsky happened to miss some of her golden buttons, about which a complain was duly made to the police of Bombay. Madame *suspected* a poor woman of having stolen the buttons but the police investigated the matter and found the creature innocent. How is it that Madame Blavatsky instead of setting the police to enquire and taking all the wearisome troubles of investigation did not make an end of the whole affair by letting them into the secret as to the whereabouts of the lost golden buttons?' Perhaps the Pi will be able to explain difference between Simla and Bombay.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Manchester Guardian* learns that the scheme for a complete botanical survey of India, for which subscriptions in aid of a prospective Government grant are being raised, both in India and in the United Kingdom, is likely to be so extended as to include geology and zoology. The general conduct of the expedition, as well as the superintendence of the special botanical department of it, will be entrusted to Mr. George King, of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, should his health permit him to travel over India for ten years, before which time, at the very earliest, the work of the survey will not be completed.

LORD ARTHUR CECIL, brother of the Marquis of Salisbury, has been appointed Locomotive Superintendent of the Great Eastern Railway. This appointment ought to carry a good moral lesson to the scions of ancient families in India.

WE MAKE the following extract from Lord Ripon's address to the Simla Volunteers:

You must recollect that the existence of such a force—the existence of corps like this—leads the Government to expect that they may rely upon you in the hour of danger, if ever it should arise, and that you must use your best endeavours not to disappoint the hopes and expectation which are raised by such efficient manoeuvres as have been witnessed upon this occasion. These are days in which all opinion points to the concentration of military force at great centres, and therefore it becomes more and more necessary that we should be able to rely upon a force like this of volunteers to do such duty as might be required in a station such as Simla. I am convinced that if you should ever be called upon—as I trust, please God, and as I hope and believe you never may—to discharge active duties in the defence of your sovereign and your countrymen, that you will answer gallantly to the demand (cheers), and therefore it is that I offer you my congratulations to-day on the efficiency to which you have attained, and that I ask you to remember that the confidence of the Government rests upon you, and that it is your bounded duty and highest honor fully to justify that confidence."

Lord Ripon took an active part in the Volunteer movement in England twenty years ago.

IT IS SAID that the Mahomedan residents in London contemplate to build a mosque there.

SATURDAY 16TH OCTOBER.

THE DUTCH ART JOURNALS speak in terms of the highest praise of Isaac Israels (a son of the famous painter Josef Israels) said to be only fourteen years old. At the Groningen Art Exhibition he showed a picture which the critics say has not its like for character and expression.

IN 1851 the receipts of the Corporation of the city of London were £257,400 10s. 10¼d., and the expenditure amounted to £247,931 14s. 2¼d.; in 1879 the receipts were £553,337 10s. 8¾d., and the expenditure £532,353 9s. 3 1-4d. The elasticity of the resources of the London Corporation is remarkable.

NOTES AND QUERIES states that a Greek MS. of one of the Gospels, written in letters of silver on purple vellum, has recently been discovered in Calabria. It is said to be ornamented with 18 miniatures, representing scenes in New Testament history, together with 40 portraits of prophets.

ALTHOUGH the late rains have prevented a famine in the North-Western Provinces, there is a circle of districts, says the Allahabad paper, which have had far less than their normal rainfall, and where the *kharif* crops have, in consequence, suffered severely. The worst affected districts are those in the Lucknow, Rai Bareilly, Allahabad, and Jhansi Divisions; and Cawnpore, Unau and Rai Bareilly have perhaps suffered more than others. This tract of country appears to have been left isolated from the sufficient rainfall which blessed the eastern and sub-Himlayan districts, and was also outside the path of the heavy storms of the 17th, 18th and 19th September, which did so much mixed good and evil. It is however believed that if there is any scarcity, it will be in a very circumscribed area.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has passed final orders on the salt smuggling case of Calcutta. The investigation held by the Superintendent occupied several months, and it discloses a state of things which is almost incredible. That a system of salt smuggling could have been carried in a city like Calcutta for a series of years without detection appears to be most extraordinary. At the lowest computation the loss of revenue is believed to amount to about ten lakhs. There was a regular organized body composed of the officers of the service sworn to secrecy, and they were headed by a salt merchant who found it very profitable to take the salt without paying the duty and dividing the profits among the officers belonging to the clique. The strangest part of the affair is that, though from time to time anonymous letters were addressed to the then Collector by some members of the service to the effect that smuggling was going on, no notice of any kind was taken. Some members of the service were living in a style which led many to think that they had come in for a small fortune. The salary of a Preventive Officer just sufficed for him to live decently, but there were some who could afford to keep a good table and a stud of horses. Some officers have been dismissed, while those who are under suspicions are deprived of promotion. It is said that the officers who were concerned in the smuggling had forged boat passes, printed in such a manner that detection was practically out of the question. Why have they not been criminally prosecuted?

MONDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.

A FRIEND sojourning in the Upper Provinces writes:

"This place, Mirzapore, enjoys a good climate, but it is a wretched place for one to get things which one ordinarily requires. It has declined very much in its importance since the opening of the Railway. Now the reason as far as I can judge appears to be that the trade of central India which formerly passed through this place into the Grand Trunk Road and the river Ganges has been diverted to Allahabad as I find from the trip on to Cawnpore as a Railway servant told me."

"DR. CONGREVE suggests," writes the same correspondent, that "we should press on the English administration which is imposed on you by conquest the duty of its paying for itself to a great extent. It is much more costly than you need."

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Arrah says:

"You can scarcely imagine the inconvenience and hardship not to say expense to which people living in these districts and places upward were put to by the arbitrary denial of the E. I. Railway authorities to grant 3rd class reserved accomodation. Native gentlemen of moderate means being urgently required to visit their houses with their families during the holidays, cannot travel in ordinary third class carriages, which this time is unusually crowded and the number of passengers shoved in were quite irrespective of the restrictions laid down in the Railway Act, and yet to pay for reserved accommodation in a 2nd class compartment for three or four people is very hard. What people specially complain of is that the notice of withholding of such accommodation was not given in time, that would have enabled us to make other arrangements. It is very curious that while to every train was attached carriages with compartments for "Europeans only," there were none with compartments for native females. As for treatment of natives, rank, position, and respectability were no security against shoving and thrusting by Railway servants."

THE LAST two numbers of *Nalini*, a Bengali monthly, are to hand. They contain several readable articles, some of which have a permanent interest. The story, of *Chanchala* is charming. This periodical, though not showy, is increasing in usefulness and we wish its projectors every success.

SIR GEORGE COUPER, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, is thus portrayed in *Vanity Fair*:

One morning, therefore Mr. Parry Okeden of the 60th Rifles—Sir George's private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp—appeared in Captain Beauchamp's bungalow, arrayed in cocked hat, sword, and rest of the pontificals appertaining to his dignity, and solemnly called on Captain Beauchamp to say whether he was or was not the author of the letters in question. The suspected Captain replied that the house was his private residence, and that if this was all Mr. Okeden had to say he must beg leave to point out to him the door. Mr Okeden retired by this aperture *re infecta* and has been ever since the object of commisseration for the snub which he encountered in the course of his gallant attempt to carry out a duty which he could not, of course, decline to undertake. The interest of the matter centres not in Captain Beauchamp or in Mr. Okeden, but in Sir George.

Sir George's impatience of public criticism was best illustrated in his treatment of the late Raja Dukhinarunjun Mookerjea of Oudh.

TUESDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

WE TAKE the following from the *Bombay Review*:

Mr. Manibhai Jusbhai seems to have left to Kutch only mourning for his absence. The Kutchis from the reigning family down to shopkeepers and traders are known to cherish the liveliest feelings of gratitude for the late Dewan. Popular admiration has now taken another form. We have before us a pamphlet in Gujarati containing a series of odes, or sonnets, or slokas (we may not hit the right term) which pretty faithfully describe the extent and nature of Mr. Manibhai's services to Kutch. The bards (there are two of them) begin with the appointment, by the dying Rao Pragmal, of Mr. Manibhai, and end with the *contre temps* which will remain a blot on the political relations of the Paramount Power with that isolated province. Every reform introduced by Mr. Manibhai and in fact every thing done during his regime is eulogized in these lines. To ennumerate his services would be going over the same ground again. But we dare say that the pamphlet of Manibhai odes will be read by every Gujarati who takes any pride in his province and its outlying peninsulas.

THE SAME PAPER has the following remarks on the last meeting of the British Indian Association:

The late annual (quarterly general) meeting of the British Indian Association in Calcutta was full of interest. Amongst the speeches delivered were many of great interest, though they were mainly full of the woes of the much tribulated

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Zemindars whose "unearned increment" is ever more and more trenched upon by modern legislation. At the close of the proceedings Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, after a few final words, handed in for embodiment in the proceedings, certain papers. One of these was, a remonstrance against the long neglected orders of the Government for clearing the Bengal water courses and pools from accumulated obstructions by silting. It was proposed that the expenditure should be made recoverable from those whose lands would be benefited. Much loss it was said was inflicted by this neglect, and the Association was asked to keep the matter before the authorities. Fevers it was stated resulted from the accumulation of putrid waters which not unfrequently caused widespread suffering. Here is a matter of direct practical importance to the whole rural population of Bengal though it appears such a humble matter. Efforts in such directions seem to us of more value than vain protests in defence of class interests.

LORD HARTINGTON will, in future, accept competition for tenders for the various articles of machinery, which India requires from a very much larger number of firms than have ever been allowed to compete before, and every effort will be made to obtain the things which the Indian Government needs at lower rates than they have been purchased at hitherto. Up to the present time, only about three or four firms of any particular trade have been allowed to compete, and the consequence has been that immense profits have been made at the cost of the Indian Government. This is the way our money goes.

THE OFFICE of Registrar General of Assurances in Madras was held by Mr. Ramiengar, who has been appointed Dewan of Travancore. It has now been given to a European. Was there no native officer fit to take up this office?

RAJA RAMGOPAL SING now in England has addressed a letter to Lord Hartington on Indian expenditure, from which we make the following extract:

The best measures to be adopted to curtail the expenses are to modify the present system of government. The Governors of Bombay and Madras and their Commanders-in-chief on their retirement could be replaced by officers on lesser pay than they are drawing at present; and the newly appointed officials instead of being directly under the Secretary of State, may be subordinate to the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief of all India respectively. The Councils of these two above-mentioned Governors, now chiefly composed of English officials, may be reformed by gentlemen living in India (whether Europeans or native) in the capacity of honorary members, and thus we may reduce the expenses by doing away with the Councils of the two Presidencies. The division of territories in India has, I believe, taken place on account of there not being sufficient facility of road communication; but now as we have railways, one Viceroy and one Commander-in chief are quite sufficient, especially with the assistance of able officers under them, to rule the Empire. The civil servants may likewise be replaced on their retirement, by candidates on a reduced salary. The great sacrifices which English civilians were supposed to make by going to India exist no longer, and the voyage is considered to be pleasant, as well as safe, and it only takes three weeks instead of six. We can also get at present Indian and Anglo Indian candidates equally successful in the requisite examinations.

The summer expenses of the Viceroy, with the additional ones of the Lieutenant Governors, are very heavy burdens on the Indian exchequer, the offices being twice removed every year; and if suitable headquarters were permanently established for them, it would tend to a great saving."

We do not quite go with those who advocate the abolition of the Governorships of Madras and Bombay. If representative Councils be conceded, then these Governorships may conveniently be done away with.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH OCTOBER.

THE RAJPUTANA Railway line, from Sujat Road the nearest station to Jodhpore, to Palanpore, is so near completion, that it is believed through communication will be established between Bombay and the North-West by 1st January 1881.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Press Commissioner the following *communique*:

Telegrams received from Persia state that a large body of Kurds, said to number 15,000 from various tribes on both sides of the frontier, under the leadership of Abdul Kharan, son of Ternute Chief, Sheikh Obedullah, and a Persian Chief, named Hanizai Aga, have forcibly taken possession of the town and district of Soujbukak, whence the Persian authorities have fled, and are now reported to have advanced to within a few miles of the town of Maragha, where they have pillaged several villages. The Persian Government have ordered troops from Tabriz and the adjacent province to the spot, and Prince Conductor ZahMirza left Theran on October 8th to take command; his force will, it is said, consist of 12 000 regular and irregular troops with artillery. The Turkish Ambassador has telegraphed to Van, asking that Turkish troops may co-operate with the Persian, in order to prevent the Kurds from obtaining refuge in Turkish territory, when driven out of Persian districts,

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has revised its orders regarding the strength of the Upper Subordinate Engineers Branch of the Public Works Department. The following revised rules have been issued:—The number of Sub-Engineers will be three-sixteenths, instead of one-eighth, the number of supervisors five-sixteenths, instead of two eighths, of the whole establishment of upper subordinates. The remainder will be Overseers. The rules are to take effect from the first October.

THE CHOTA ODOYPORE case has terminated. The *Statesman* has received the following telegram on the subject:

"The enquiry into the Chota Udeypore case ended on Saturday last. The Government Pleader having summed up, the Counsel for the defence, in the course of a long speech, denounced the action of the Government in interfering with the privileges and jurisdiction of the Native Chief in regard to the trial of one of his subjects; also ridiculed what he called the Godra scare and sending for troops. He contended that Chundra Singh acted with great forbearance in only beating his wife as he did. The Judge said his report to Government would be confidential and would be sent in as soon as possible."

The question of jurisdiction is all-important, and ought to be discussed without reference to the merits of the particular case.

THE PIONEER says that Sir Runudip Sing, Prime Minister of Nepaul, will start on a pilgrimage on the 21st November for Puri, Juggernath, Tedhband, Rameshur, and Dwarka. On arriving at Calcutta, on or about the 10th December, he will pay a visit to the Governor-General. From this place he will start by steamer to Puri. Other news from Nepaul is that the Embassy, consisting of 52 Nepaules and a Sirdar, which went last year to China with some presents to the Emperor, has returned in safety, with a reward of two lacs of rupees and a dress of honor.

THURSDAY, 21ST OCTOBER.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT regarding the state and prospects of the crops and the state of health for the week ending 16th October gives very hopeful accounts of the crops throughout the provinces comprised in the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal. Some fears were entertained regarding the crops in some of the districts of the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions, but these have been for the present averted. In Shahabad what remained of the crops is saved; in Muzufferpore a little more rain is wanted; in Chumparun rain is badly wanted.

IT GIVES us great pleasure to notice the liberality of the Maharaja of Moyurbhunj in the Cuttack Tributary Mehals. The Balasore Pilgrim Hospital being in a dilapidated condition the Magistrate of Balasore solicited contributions from the zemindars, and the Maharaja of Moyurbhunj offered to meet the whole cost of Rs. 5000 for the restoration of the building. The thanks of Government have been conveyed to the Maharaja through the Commissioner of Orissa.

THE PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS in Bengal have worked profitably during the half-year ending 30th ultimo. The gross earnings of all the Railways, which are Northern Bengal, Tirhoot, Patna and Gya, Calcutta and South-Eastern and Nalhati, were Rs. 14,12,996, and their working expenses Rs. 9,09,516, the net earnings therefore were Rs. 5,03,480. The total capital expenditure up to the end of June has amounted including charges under suspense, to Rs. 3,01,06,808. The total profits realized pay a percentage for the half-year of 1·67 on the outlay as above given.

A GOWHATI Correspondent writes that there were pretty good showers there lately, which have considerably brightened agricultural prospects. The sowing of the sali crops has been finished. Mr. Donovan, the Deputy Commissioner, is winning golden opinions by his earnest attention to the interests of the people. At the last annual distribution of prizes of the Gowhati School a subscription was raised for special prizes to the students for proficiency in particular subjects, and the Deputy Commissioner headed the the list with a subscription of Rs. 30.

WE ARE requested to draw attention to a representation made to the Inspector General of Assurances by the inhabitants of Sreecole, Barnerpara, Doupole, Poerba, Guyashpore and others praying for the establishment of a rural sub-registry office at Sreecole. These poor people are now obliged to resort to the Magoora sub-divisional head-quarters for getting their deeds registered, and the distances they have to travel vary from 8 to 14 miles to Magoorah over pathless fields intersected by canals and water-courses. The trouble and expenses to them are considerable.

A CORRESPONDENT bitterly complains that while the Chugda Station of the Eastern Bengal Railway is largely resorted to by passengers from across the Hooghly, from Natagore, Bankipore, Somerah, Sookrah, Colorah, Chandrah, Sripur, Bullagore, Jerat, Paunchpara and others, the kucha road from the river bank to the station is so miserable that it makes people sometimes cry in despair, when wading through knee-deep mud. Chagda is in the Ranaghat subdivision and is itself a municipal town—is there nobody to draw the attention of either the Ranaghat or the Chugda Municipality to this road? The Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway should move in the matter.

FRIDAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

OUR AMPTA Correspondent writes:

What a pity it is that while the work and responsibilities of the Post Masters and Deputy Post Masters have increased by the transfer of the money order business to the Postal department the authorities have done nothing to improve the prospects of these men. The rule with the Post Office is high pay and multiplicity of officers of the higher grades and petty remuneration and heavy drudgery for the inferior officers. This is a matter which calls for the earnest consideration [of the Post Masters General.

You will be surprised to learn that the new road from Ampta to Deepa has not yet been finished and we do not know what time will be taken in completing it. Cannot the Road Cess Committee call upon the Executive Engineer for explanation of the delay?

WE HEAR from a Chhattak correspondent that owing to the restrictions of the Arms Act and the ignorance of the people of the provision in the rules that licenses might be taken by them without fees, the depredations of wild boars have increased fearfully, especially in the pergunnahs of Atoojun, Dulali, Bombaugh, and some others within the jurisdiction of Sylhet. The crops are being hopelessly destroyed and no night watching on the part of the poor villagers has the effect of warding off the devastations committed by the boars. This is a matter, which calls for the serious notice of the Deputy Commissioner.

A CORRESPONDENT draws the attention of the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the dietary arrangement, which obtains in the Gowhati Jail now under the management of Dr. Pever. The prisoners it is said get no better meal than common rice with a curry of arum bulb or kuchoo. No fish or meat, not even rice in sufficient quantity is supplied. Prisoners from whom is exacted their full share of labor cannot live upon such diet, especially when it is remembered that the average rate of mortality of the Gowhati Jail for the last 15 years has been 90·35 per 1000.

THE SAME correspondent refers to an order of the Deputy Commissioner of Gowhati, under which all the doors but one of his court are shut against the public. People being made to pass in and out through one passage are obliged to jostle each other, and they get a shoving additional from the keeper of the door. Why should the doors to a temple of justice be thus barred?

SATURDAY, 23RD OCTOBER.

THE PIONEER in noticing Mr. Froude's article on Ireland in the *Nineteenth Century* says that "Ireland requires a benevolent despotism after the pattern of that in force in India." Again:

"But the tenant who claims the land as his own by right would never recommence paying rent without a desperate struggle, Mr. Froude's verdict on the Irish land-lords is of all sensible men. If peasant proprietorship is deemed essential to the welfare of Ireland, the cost of the experiment must be paid by the State, and the land-lords compensated like the private owners of any other description of property. Their rights in the land have been sanctioned by the State, and must be protected until bought and it is unjust to fine them because it was thought necessary to bribe a disloyal peasantry. "It was England which introduced land-owning and landlords into Ireland *as an expedient for ruling it. If we choose now to* remove the landlords or *divide their property with their tenants, we must do it from our own resources*" We have no right to make the landlords pay for the sacrifice which we may wish to offer on the altar of liberty."

Do not the same remarks apply to Bengal?

WE ARE requested to mention that under decree of the 2nd Subordinate Judge of 24-Pergunnahs, dated the 30th December last the Gossain plaintiffs of Khurda in the now famous temple suit will hold the Rash Jatra this year in the family temple.

WE HEARTILY second the proposal of our Madras contemporary, the *Hindu*, for the appointment of a Native Private Secretary to the Governor General and the local Governors. We believe an appointment of this kind was contemplated by Lord William Bentinck, and was actually offered to the late Babu Hurrochunder Ghose, but family circumstances prevented that gentleman from proceeding to the North-West, and the idea was then abandoned. The times have changed, and we see no reason why the idea should not be now revived.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner:

Reports received from Bagdad State that the neighbourhood of that city is much disturbed by gang robberies on a large scale. His Excellency the Wali Pasha returned to Bagdad on the 11th September from Bakooba without having carried out his intention of visiting Khanasleen.

Shortly after His Excellency left Bagded, a party of 600 Hammawand Kurds attacked the encampments of the Deegneigh and Dehligiyeh Arabs near Rooz. and carried off about 800 sepoys and 300 camels.

The Dehligiyeh having collected their men, pursued the Hammawand, and Killed 13 of them. The heads of those killed were brought to the Wali at Bakooba, who rewarded the Arabs.

Another division of the Hammawands in the meantime receded the towns of Kara Tappeh and Taouk. They were however attacked and defeated by the Bayat Turkomans, whose encampments they had also plundered.

THE MARRIAGE of Roma Bai with Babu Bepin Behari Das, M. A. B. L., of Sylhet is an event of no mean significance. This is the first time a Maharatha lady has chosen a husband not only out of her caste but also of her nationality. Mr. Beveridge, the Judge of Patna, took great interest in the marriage. The marriage was effected under the Civil Marriage Act. The district registrar acted the padri.

WE READ in the *Scotsman* that Mr. W. Pirrie Duff, son of Dr. Duff, delivered a lecture at St. Andrews' on an "Indian Career." He gave an interesting account of the great career open to young Englishmen in India. He illustrated his theme by a reference to Sir Geo. Campbell, M.P. for Kirkcaldy, and Mr. Aitchison. He reckoned it a fortunate circumstance for the future of India that it was at last about to be delivered from the pernicious influence of the two brothers, Sir John and General Strachey. He spoke of them only in their public character as Indian statesmen.

THERE WERE 195 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 2nd October of which 6 were from cholera, 46 from fevers, 16 from bowel-complaints, 5 from accidents and suicide, 19 from pthisis and asthma, 36 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Eight children were still-born, 62 died between the ages of 15 days old and under, and above 15 days and under one year, 21 persons died at the age of 60 years and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 9.

WE ARE requested by the Honorary Secretary to the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens to invite attention of members to the following circular lately issued by him:

The Honorary Committee for the management of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens wish to set up in the "Northbrook Hall" a *Reading-room* for members, and they are willing to receive donation of books on zoological library.

All donations for books to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, who will acknowledge receipt with thanks as usual.

MR. W. M. SOUTTAR, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, arrived at Bombay on the 19th instant, and took over charge from Mr. Beverley by telegram. He is utilizing his time in Bombay by looking into the ways of the local municipality and studying its institutions. He is expected in Calcutta by the middle of this week.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Administration of the Central Provinces for 1879-80. 2. Papers on the Law requiring persons to give security for good behaviour (selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Revenue and Agricultural Department). 3. Report on the Administration of the Police of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh for 1879. 4. The Calcutta Medical News Vol. I, No. 8. 5. The Indian Evangelical Review Vol. VII. No. 26. 6. Catalogue of New and Standard Books at Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s Bombay, for October, 1880. 7. Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co's Literary circular for September 1880. 8. Messrs. Blake and Co's supplementary specimens of printing, ordinary and ornamental, types. 9. The London Statesman for October 1880. 10. Representative Government for India, a letter to the Secretary of the Indian Association, Calcutta. By Pundit Luchminarain, Pleader, High Court, N. W. P. 11. A guide to Investors in, and holders of Government Securities. By D. Burbridge. 12. The Saddarshanna-Chintanika or Studies in Indian History. Vol. IV. No. 8. 13. Dutta's Homœopathic Series in Bengali, Nos. 21 and 22. 14. Nalini, a Bengali monthly, for Kartik, B. E. 1287. 15. Vododhoy—a Sanskrit Journal published at Lahore, for July 1880. 16 Army Circulars, India, 1880.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the fortnight:

London October 18.—The men arrested on suspicion of being the murderers of Lord Mountmorres have been discharged. Mr. Parnell in a speech at Longford yesterday said that the intended Government prosecution against those who has delivered the alleged seditious speeches would be useless in stopping the Land League movement. The detached squadron has left for a long cruise accompanying the *Bacchante*.

25.—It is expected the several squadrons constituting the fleet will disperse after the surrender of Dulcigno. The Albanians have resolved to resist the surrender. The Press, both of England and the Continent, deprecate the pressing to a settlement of the Greek frontier question.

19.—Agrarian outrages are becoming frequent in Ireland. Yesterday a landlord was proceeding to Bantry when the driver of the vehicle was shot dead.

20.—The Government have proclaimed the county of Kerry on account of its disturbed condition and the prevalence of crime. The Government have offered a reward for the arrest of the murderer of the driver at Bantry.

21.—Evidence taken at several election commissions now sitting discloses the prevalence of gross bribery.

22.—The *Times* urges Greece to exercise moderation in its demands for carrying out the rectifications of its frontier, as England is not prepared to assist alone in that object.

Constantinople, October 12.—The Porte has sent a Note to the Ambassadors of the great Powers announcing its resolve to surrender Dulcigno, and hoping that the naval demonstration will now be abandoned. It also proposes to enter into a convention with Montenegro. The Kurds have ravaged 170 villages retiring with the booty.

13.—The Shah of Persia has requested the Sultan to stop the raids of the Kurds into Persian territory, and assist in quelling their ravages.

13.—Riza Pasha is making exertions to pacify the Albanians. The Ottoman commissioner has gone to cettinje a Convention between Turkey and Montenegro, at which the representatives of the Great Powers will assist. A favourable issue of the negotiations is expected.

18.—The terms on which the surrender of Dulcigno are to be made are being discussed by delegates appointed by the respective Powers.

20.—The Porte has proposed that the Turkish troops shall evacuate Dulcigno three hours before the Montenegrin troops occupy it. The demand for the *statu quo* as regards the territory of the lake of Scutari is withdrawn.

12.—Montenegro insists upon the surrender of Dulcigno taking place in the presence of the delegates of the Great Powers. Four Albanian chiefs are dead, who, it is believed, have been poisoned.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1880.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XIII.

WE continue our review of the landed systems in Europe.

BELGIUM.

Since the French Revolution feudal rights have ceased to exist in Belgium, and no tenure resembling the English copyhold system exists there. The law of equal division of property prevails in Belgium. The principles of the division of property as settled by law are as follows:—Equality amongst all legal heirs called to take part in the succession, and which they have accepted (heirs to a property must accept all debts thereon, and thus have the right to refuse to accept the property, except "sons benefice d'inventure," which means, they are only responsible to pay the debts to the extent of the property allowing them to do so.) The principle of equality is carried to such an extent that an heir must restore to the estate anything he may have received by deed of gift either directly or indirectly. Real and personal estate are alike divided equally. When real property cannot conveniently be divided, it is sold and the proceeds divided amongst the heirs; but a sale must only be resorted to if division of a property is almost impossible ("lorsque le partage en nature n'est pas commode") The object of this is to prevent the accumulation of landed property. This system was introduced into Belgium at the time of the French revolution. Small holding is the rule in Belgium. It is stated that out of every hundred farmers, 43·24 per cent. cultivate less than 50 acres, 12·30 per cent. less than 1 hectare, and 28·99 per cent. land not exceeding 5 hectares; that 7·47 per cent. cultivate between 5 and 10 hectares; and that the number of persons cultivating more than 10 hectares, is only 8 per cent. There is no law or custom whereunder a tenant is considered as having a right to remain in occupation of his holding even as long as he punctually pays his stipulated rent; as soon as the lease is expired, nothing can oblige the proprietor to continue the tenant. The lease having expired, the lessor can force the farmer to quit the farm. If the tenant has expended money on matters which are quite indispensable, such as mending the roof of a barn, he can claim reimbursement of his expenses; if on matters which are not indispensable, but only useful, or done for pleasure, without the landlord's consent (buildings, draining, manure), which remain in whole or in part attached to the soil, the respective rights of the parties are regulated by their agreement. In the absence of an agreement the owner is not bound to pay any indemnity; but the tenant has the right if he can to carry away with him all the improvements he has made, on the condition of restoring the land to the owner in the same state in which he received it; if the improvements are attached to the soil ("an fonds") the owner may prevent them being taken away on paying for them to the tenant. The tenant has no right, however, to remain on the farm after the expiration of the lease pending payment by the landlord for his improvement, and for the amount, of which he is only a "simple contract" creditor, having his recourse before the ordinary tribunals of the country. Rent is agreed upon between the proprietor and tenant. At the expiration of a lease the proprietor treats with whom he pleases, the tenant likewise. Farms are generally let by private contract, certain public establishments, however, hospitals (hospices,) for instance, possessing lands, let them by public competition, and a lease is granted to the highest bidder provided he furnishes the necessary guarantees as to solvency, &c. Rent is not regulated either by custom or valuation,—rents are generally paid annually at the expiration of the year, which was according to old leases, generally considered to expire on the 30th November, latterly, however, leases are considered to commence and conclude after the gathering in of the first crop about the 15th September. According to law, in the event of a dispute arising between landlord and tenant as to the amount of rent to be paid after the tenant has entered upon a farm on parol agreement, the proprietor is believed upon his oath, and if the tenant wishes he can call in valuers to value the rent, in which case the tenant, if the valuation exceeds the amount he has declared, must pay the expense of the valuation. This is the only case in which the amount of rent is decided by valuation. A landlord, in endeavouring to let his farm, is at liberty to ask any rent he pleases; he can evict a tenant in case of non-payment of rent, or for any breach or infraction of covenant. According to the terms of article 20 of the law of 16th December, 1851, in the event of non-payment of rent where there is a valid lease duly registered, the landlord has a prior claim over all other creditors. He may seize all live and dead stock, even though removed from the farm and maintain a privilege over them for a space of forty days. The landord, in order to exercise his privilege, has recourse to the procedure known as "saisee gagerie," which is regulated by article 819, and the following articles of the Code Civil. This procedure is most expeditious. If the rent is in arrear even for an hour, the proprietor can serve a notice upon his tenant through the "huissier" (an officer recognized by the Court for this purpose); twenty-four hours after the serving of this notice he may seize all the effects and crops in the building and on the land. If the rent for the whole duration of the lease does not exceed 200 francs (8*l.*) the tenant is summoned before the "Juge de Paix;" if, on the other hand, it exceeds that sum he must appear before the "President du Tribunals." The person summoned must usually appear before the Court one day after having received the notice. In the event of a demand for eviction for non-payment of rent being made the authorities above-mentioned often endeavour to obtain a short delay for the tenant, and if the tenant appears in Court with the sum necessary to cover the amount of the rent due, permission to evict is never accorded. Eviction having been pronounced, the farmer must leave generally within 8 or 15 days. Demands for eviction are, as a rule, rare. The tenant knowing that he must quit at the expiration of his lease, does not expose himself to legal expenses, and rents, as a rule, are regularly paid. Landlords are, moreover, not very exacting as to their payment precisely on the day appointed.

ITALY.

The land is principally occupied by tenants under proprietors, to a far less extent by small proprietors, and still less by sub-tenants under intermediate tenants; the relative proportions of these different systems cannot be ascertained, but there can be no doubt the main occupation is by tenants under proprietors.

Tenure.—1. Varies greatly—from 2 to 200 and 300, and even occasionally to 1,000 acres. 2. Almost always by written agreement. Duration 4 to 6, very rarely 8 years. In small holdings the principal conditions in the lease

bind the tenant to cultivate carefully and properly, to pay the rent at the stipulated periods, to give up the arable land in the same condition in which he received it, to replace the trees which may die or be blown down, to cut none without the permission of the proprietor. The number of fruit trees and vines is counted, and recorded in the lease, if found deficient at the termination of the lease the tenant pays for those missing—if more, the landlord pays for them. In the case of large farms the landlord generally stocks the farm, supplies farming implements and cattle, seed and manure to the in-coming tenant, who enters on possession without investing a farthing of capital, but, on the other hand, is bound to give security either by mortgage on property of his own, or by guarantee of some thoroughly responsible party as well for the value of the whole of the stock as for the rent, during the period of his tenancy, and that he will give back stock equal in value to what he received. Sub-tenancies are assignable by the tenant, unless specially forbidden in the lease, but they usually are forbidden. There is no law or custom under which a tenant is considered as having a right to remain in occupation after the termination of his lease, whether he may be willing to continue paying the covenanted rent or not. There is no law or custom under which a tenant is considered as having a right to sell his interest in his farm to any one —either with or without the consent of the landlord—such a thing is unknown.

Rent.—In almost all cases, payment to proprietors is made by a fixed amount of money, rarely in kind; in still more rare cases, the Mezzadia or Colonia, as in Lombardy, exists in these provinces, when the landlord gives the land and certain implements, the tenant finds the labour and the produce is divided between them in a ratio fixed in the agreement. As regards property belonging to minors, the amount of rent is settled by public auction; in all other cases it is a matter of perfectly free arrangement and agreement between the parties, there is no law or custom which fetters the landlord as to the amount of rent he may ask, and he naturally makes the best bargain he can. Rent is usually paid half yearly, sometimes yearly—there is no hanging gale. The landlord has unlimited power in cases of non-payment of rent, or non-observance of the stipulated covenants to proceed by due course of law to enforce payment or obtain the eviction of the tenant, of course he cannot raise the rent during the continuance of a lease. The respective rights of the tenant and landlord are defined in the lease; in case of non-payment for infraction of covenants, recourse is had to the Prætors Court of the district, if the sum in dispute or question is under 1,700 lire (68*l.*) if above that sum, to the Civil Court of the Province; the Court hears the case and decides; either party can appeal to this Court. The landlord has privilege over other creditors as far as regards produce on the land, farming implements, and stock, not on other property.

Eviction.—By proceedings in the Prætors or Civil Courts, as the case may be, a citation is served on the tenant by an officer of the Court calling on him to appear on such a day at such a place, before the judge of the district or of the civil tribunal to hear himself condemned for such and such reasons, viz., non-payment of rent, non-observance of covenants, &c., to quit the land he occupies, and failing to do so, to be evicted by force. The case is heard on the day appointed, the tenant either himself or by his counsel adduces his reasons in opposition and the Court decides; if he pleads, and proves his plea, that non-payment has been occasioned by adverse or accidental circumstances, he may at the discretion of the Court, obtain a short term to pay in, and if payment is then made, eviction does not follow, or he may be condemned, and the eviction is carried out by the order and the officers of the Court.

Improvements.—All are done by the landlord; he is bound to give over the buildings in a habitable state, and to maintain them during the tenancy in a condition to render them fit for the purposes for which they were intended. If by tenant he has no security. The law recognizes no absolute right of compensation to the tenant for any improvements not specified in the lease. Should a tenant have erected buildings, planted fruit trees, or made other improvements, it is in the option of the landlord on the expiration of the lease to retain such improvements, in which case he must pay for them either on an estimate of the cost of materials and labour employed, or of the additional value given to the property, at his option; or he may peremptorily call on the tenant to remove them, which he must do at his own cost and charges; in the former case the value of the improvements is determined by surveyors appointed by the Court, unless an amicable arrangement is come to between the parties. Any disputes on the termination of a lease as to the buildings or land being in a better or worse state than covenanted in the lease, are usually referred to two valuers, one named by each side. Tenants have no special facilities for raising loans for improvement of their farms, or for other purposes.

THE MAIWAND DESPATCHES.

As the publication of the Maiwand despatches was, for obvious reasons, waited for with peculiar interest, the Government of India has done well in giving them to the public as soon as they were received. If this course had not been adopted, people would have freely said that the papers were withheld, simply because their publication would throw the responsibility for the recent terrible disaster in Southern Afghanistan on the Commander-in-Chief and the Viceroy. The despatches having been given to the world, the public are now in a position to form a correct judgment on the subject. The battle of Maiwand, as every body remembers, was fought on the 27th of July; but it was not until the 30th of August that General Burrow's official account of the action was submitted to the General commanding the Kandahar Force. And notwithstanding the long time General Burrows took in drawing up his despatch, the account furnished by him, as the Governor-General in Council and the Commander-in-Chief remark, is of the most meagre and unsastisfartory character, and leaves "the Government of India in ignorance of the true facts of the case and the exact circumstances to which the reverse sustained by Her Majesty's arms is to be attributed." Nor is General Primrose's forwarding despatch more satisfactory, though it must be said in fairness to the General, that he sent on his Brigadier's account of the battle to the Army Head-quarters with creditable promptitude. The Commander-in-chief has, however, reviewed the whole case in an able despatch to the Government of India in the Military Department.

From the papers concerning the action of Maiwand now published it plainly appears that the advance on the Helmund was, in the first instance, recommended by General Primrose. The General writes in his forwarding despatch of 6th September:—"On the 27th June the Political Resident reported to me that Ayub had left Herat with infantry, cavalry and 30 guns. He at the same time strongly urged that active support should be given to the Wali of Kandahar, then at Girishk. After considering the matter, I decided on recommending that a brigade of infantry, a cavalry regiment and a battery of horse artillery should be sent to the Helmand." The Wali's troops mutinied on the 14th of July, and on the following day the Commander-in-chief telegraphed to General Primrose at Kandahar:—"Wali's troops having deserted, the situation has completely changed. General Burrows must act according to his own judgment, reporting fully. He must act with caution on account of distance of support." It is thus clear that the Commander-in-chief had realised the change of situation caused by the mutiny and desertion of the Wali's troops. It may be argued that His Excellency, instead of leaving a wide discretion to Generals Primrose and Burrows, should have at once issued peremptory orders for the immediate withdrawal of the Girishk Brigade to Kandahar. But a little reflection will show that Sir Frederick Haines cannot be blamed for doing what he did. When the message of the 15th of July was sent to General Primrose, the intelligence regarding Ayub's strength before the Commander-in-Chief was contained in a telegram of the previous day from Kandahar, which ran as follows:—"Letter received this day from Colonel St. John; no date to it, but presumed 12th July. Ayub reached Farrah on 1st July and his advanced cavalry left on 8th. He has 2,500 effective and 1,000 disaffected infantry, 800 regular cavalry, and 1,000 tribal cavalry with 30 guns." Remembering that British forces in India have often fought with success against Asiatic armies vastly superior to them in numerical strength, Sir Frederick Haines was justified in not directing the immediate return of the Girishk Brigade to Kandahar. General Burrows, it is true, had received orders to "stop Ayub and disperse his troops if possible," but it must not be forgotten that he had at the same time been distinctly warned to act with caution. On the 15th of July the General called together his commanding officers and held a small council of war; and it was decided that the Brigade should retire on Khusk-i-Nakhad, which was an admirable point from which to watch Ayub's passage of ths Helmund and thence to ascertain his strength and probable intentions. This move was approved by the Commander-in-Chief, who sent the following telegraphic message to General Primrose on the 17th:—"Chief considers General Burrows acted judiciously in retiring on Khusk-i-Nakhad under the circumstances," So far General Burrow's proceedings were satisfactory. On July 21st General Primrose telegraphed to the Quarter Master General to say that General Primrose was "ready" for Ayub and that his troops were "healthy and in excellent spirits." On the same day the Commander-in-chief enquired of General Primrose, as "to suitability of Burrow's position for striking a blow at Ayub." The message went on:—"It is of the utmost importance that Ayub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar towards Ghazni without being attacked. As for your reinforcements to arrive to what extent can you strengthen General Burrows? What are that officer's views and intentions; and what steps are taken by Intelligence Department to obtain information of Ayub's movements?" On the following day the Commander-in-Chief sent another message to General Primrose, which ran as follows: *You will understand that you have full liberty to attack Ayub if you consider you are strong enough to do so.*" Now, any man possessed of a grain of common sense will admit that the Commander-in-Chief's broad instructions about attacking Ayub given on July 21 were qualified by the warning contained in the important message of the following day we have just quoted and italicised. The telegrams given above show very clearly that General Primrose was the person primarily responsible for the disastrous defeat at Maiwand.

We now come to the story of the battle itself. On the afternoon of July 26 the camp at Khusk-i-Nakhad received news that Ayub's cavalry was making for Maiwand, a village 12 miles distant from the camp. As soon as this was brought to General Burrow's notice he "determined to move on that place at once." The Wali's spies had led the General and Col. St. John to believe that the main body of Ayub's army with the guns was well in rear of the cavalry. Acting on this belief General Burrows thought that a rapid march to Maiwand might anticipate Ayub's movements. The General accordingly, on the night of the 26th July, issued orders for the whole Brigade to march at day-break on the following morning. The Brigade left Khushk-i-Nakhad at 6-30 A. M. on 27th July, "encumbered by an enormous quantity of ordnance and Commissariat stores and baggage." After proceeding about 8 miles the Brigade discovered "large masses of troops about four miles distant moving in a diagonal direction across our right front, and it was evident that a collision with Ayub Khan's army must take place before we reached our destination." The Commander-in-Chief observes: "Brigadier-General Burrows has not informed us what military measures he took for ascertaining the strength and disposition of Ayub's army after it had crossed the Helmund, whilst it is evident that the information on which he broke up from Khushk-i-Nakhad and marched with the intention of anticipating Ayub at Maiwand. was either incorrect or reached him too late, It appears to Sir Frederick Haines that had he

been aware that Ayub could possibly have presented himself at Maiwand in such force as that ascribed to him General Burrows would have considered himself hardly strong enough to attack him, but would rather have contented himself with retiring towards his base at Kandahar, keeping a close watch on the enemy with his cavalry and would certainly have taken steps to rid himself of the enormus amount of stores and baggage with which he was encumbered on the day of the action." It is not for us to criticise generalship displayed by General Burrows at the battle of Maiwand; we therefore quote the Commander-in-Chief's observations on it:—"Defective information was but a prelude to what followed. The apparently wholly unauthorised commencement of the action on the left by two guns of E-B, Royal Horse Artillery under Lieutenant H. Maclaine, escorted by a troop of Sind Horse under Lieutenant A. M. Monteith, committed General Burrows to an action on ground not deliberately chosen by him, and with an enemy entirely unreconnoitred. This was highly prejudicial to his chance of success, for the position thus hurriedly taken up was in perfectly open ground, with both flanks *en l'air* in the face of vastly superior numbers. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the Commander-in-Chief firmly believes that had the Native Infantry stood their ground and stemmed the rush of the Ghazis, a victory might have been achieved; but when the line gave way from the left and the 66th Regiment was thus thrown into confusion, there was but one chance, and that was a cavalry charge. But the cavalry failed to charge, and rout was inevitable." Such is the melancholy story of the defeat at Maiwand.

THE REPORT OF THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

II.

THE first part of the Report of the Indian Famine Commission, which we have been discussing, is exactly what might have been expected from a clever precis-writer like its real author, the Secretary of the Commission. The people of India have been saddled with the heavy cost involved in the appointment of the Commission. But a document like the report framed by that body might have been easily compiled by Mr. Charles Elliot alone in India from the records already in existence in the Government Secretariat. After dealing with preliminary matters, the Commissioners proceed to give a short history of past famines and to review the measures of relief adopted on those occasions. Nothing is said of the terrible Bengal famine of 1770, except that it was extremely severe, and that it was officially estimated at the time that a third of the population of the Lower Provinces had died. The first severe famine of the present century occurred in Upper India in 1837, affecting the whole country between Allahabad and Delhi. It was the first occasion on which the British Government set itself to consider seriously the principles on which relief measures should be administered. "The views then adopted," we are told, "were that the main duty of Government was to offer employment to those who could work, but that the relief of the helpless and infirm members of the population was the business of the charitable public. Whenever there was a large demand for employment public works were to be opened at very low rates of pay, but without limit of expenditure; at the same time relief committees were formed and subscriptions called for to feed those unable to work. Where the pressure on these charitable funds was exceptionally great, some assistance was given from the treasury, but not as a matter of right." The Government, however, freely granted remissions and suspensions of revenue, the remissions alone amounting to nearly half the land revenue demand in the affected tract. The mortality due to the famine of 1837 was calculated by Colonel Baird Smith in 1861 at about 800,000; but the Commissioners rightly think that this is probably much under the mark. The principles of relief on which the Government acted in dealing with the next great famine in Upper India, *viz* that of 1860-61, were the same as those adopted in 1837, with this difference, however, that gratuitous relief was distributed in the form of cooked food to persons, who submitted to the condition of residence in an enclosed poor-house. The Commissioners after reminding the public that this was the first occasion on which a famine formed the subject of a special inquiry pass on to the Orissa famine of 1865-66. The Government so completely failed to realize the gravity of the situation in Orissa and was so zealously engaged in maintaining the abstract principles of the economical science, that in May 1866 it was suddenly discovered that the markets were empty. This calamity swept away about a third of the population of Orissa. It was in dealing with the famine of 1868-69 in the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana that Government made certain alterations in the principles of famine relief laid down in 1837. "It was now declared for the first time," we read, "that the object of Government was to save every life, and that district officers would be held responsible that no preventible deaths should occur. It was found necessary to depart, in some degree, from the old principle that it is the duty of the public to provide for the gratuitous relief of the infirm and weak, seeing that so large a proportion of these were foreigners and not the local poor; and the Government declared that it would supplement private subscriptions by whatever sum might be necessary for the support of persons incapable of work." Yet the famine of 1868-69 carried off about 1,200,000 souls. Coming to the Behar famine of 1873-74, the Commissioners rather their President and Secretary, who, as we have previously remarked, are thorough-going Stracheyites, broadly hint that the Government of Lord Northbrook incurred a wasteful and lavish expenditure in the importation of grain. But even General Strachey and Mr. Charles Elliot are obliged to admit that "the result of the enquiries specially made on the subject was to indicate that no mortality whatever was due to the famine, and that the bountiful relief given did not have the effect of rendering the population indisposed to return to their usual labours when it ceased." It must be carefully borne in mind that the famine of 1873-74 has been the only successfully managed famine in India since the commencement of British rule. The Government may have done more than was necessary; but in a matter of this kind which concerns life and death it is far better to be over than under the mark. We readily recognize the necessity of guarding against wasteful expenditure; but at the same time we consider it far more important to prevent that most horrible of all deaths—death from starvation. The successful management of the famine of 1873-74 will ever remain a glorious page in the history of British India. All right-thinking persons feel that in a time of severe famine it is thousand times better that relief measures should exceed the necessities of the case than that they should fall short of them. The remarks of the Famine Commission on the famine of 1876-78 in Southern India are, as might be expected, an apology for the famine policy of the Government of Lord Lytton, or, in other words, of Sir John Strachey. The Government of Madras in dealing with the famine had shown a tendency to follow the example set by Lord Northbrook in Behar. This was too much for Sir John Strachey, who had sarcastically described the relief operations in Behar in 1874 as "a vast picnic." Sir Richard Temple was, therefore, deputed on special duty to the famine-stricken tracts in Southern India and in the memorable letter of instructions addressed to him the Government of India laid down "that the most severe economy should be practised," and that "even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the fact with which we have to deal." The noble famine policy of Lord Northbrook was completely reversed and the consequence was what had been predicted. In Madras the abnormal mortality of the two famine years has been estimated at two millions, and there was besides a decrease of 800,000 in the births of those two years. The consequences were still more lamentable in Mysore. The losses sustained by that province from the famine of 1876-78 have been calculated by Mr. Elliot himself at about a million of human lives and a quarter of a million of cattle. The deaths of the two years 1877 and 1878 are estimated for the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sindh, at 800,000 in excess of the usual number. It is worthy of note that only two and a quarter lakhs of land revenue were remitted in Bombay, although the famine affected an area of 64,000 square miles and a population of ten millions.

The Commissioners point out the lessons taught by the history of past famines, their general characteristics and consequences. They write:—"Taking all the 21 famines and scarcities recorded in the last 109 years in any part of India, the proportion is 24 years of bad seasons to 85 years of good, or about two bad to seven good; in each case on an average one-twelfth of the population of the whole country, that is about 20 millions, may be approximately taken as the portion affected, so that the result might be said to be equivalent to a famine or scarcity over the whole country once in 54 years. Of these calamities, 8 may be classed as intense famines, 9 as famines, and 4 as severe scarcities. Omitting severe scarcities, there have been seventeen famines, affecting 20 years, and occurring at an average interval of 5 years. There have been eight greater famines, affecting 11 years, and occurring at intervals which have varied from 2 or 3 to 40 years, and which average 12 years. Of these, five have occurred in the present century, and have affected 202 millions of people, so that each on an average has been felt by 40 millions or one-sixth of the population of India. As, however, one-fifth of that population is not under British rule, a corresponding reduction must be made from the figures given above in order to indicate the liability which falls upon our own Government." In other words, "the Government of India must be prepared for the occurrence of scarcity, in some degree of severity and in some part of the country, as often as two years out of every nine; and that great famines may be anticipated at average intervals of 12 years. The danger of extreme famine in any one province or locality arises on the average not oftener than once in 50 years; though drought followed by severe distress must be expected as often as once in 11 or 12 years." The Commissioners proceed to estimate the greatest area and largest population likely to be visited by famine at any one time, and come to the conclusion "that the largest population likely to be severely affected by famine at one time may be put at 30 millions." As regards the numbers likely to come on the hands of Government, they think that 15 per cent. or four and a half millions as the likely number to be on receipt of relief in the worst months and about 7 or 8 per cent., or from two to two and a half millions, as the average number likely to require relief continuously for the space of a year. It should be explained that in framing these estimates, the Commissioners have taken a proportion of the population likely to be affected lower than that which received relief in the Behar Famine of 1873-74, which, as we have already said, has been the only successfully managed famine since the commencement of British rule in India. The next question is, what loss of the harvest produces famine. On this point the Commissioners make the following observations: "From what is known of famines in respect to which any materials for a detailed estimate exist, it is calculated that from a half to three-quarters of the ordinary outturn of the food grain of the year has been lost in the tracts most severely affected. It may therefore be inferred from the experience of the past that a year which yields more than 50 per cent. of a full crop will produce food enough for the population under the stimulus to economy caused by high prices, and that taking into account the grain stores and probable importation, there will be no such pressure as to require special measures of relief. When the crop is so reduced that the whole outturn of the year is diminished to 25 per cent. of a full crop it may be taken as certain that intense famine will prevail. Great uncertainties, however, surround all estimates of failure of crops in such a country as India, and it may easily

happen that the particular circumstances of a province will render the effect of a drought more than ordinarily disastrous. An estimated failure of even a third of the year's outturn will always demand the utmost vigilance and preparedness on the part of the authorities, as relief measures may at any moment become necessary." Another lesson we learn from the history of past famines is that the labouring classes and village artisans are those that suffer most in time of famine and that great epidemics almost invariably follow upon seasons of severe scarcity. But the most important lesson taught by past experience" is that it is vain to attempt to deal successfully with these calamities, which, so frequently deprive a large proportion of the people of their food supply, without a liberal expenditure of money, that in order to be effectual this expenditure must be applied with careful attention to the exact conditions under which these visitations arise, and that as a primary condition of success in the administration of relief a more thorough insight into the vital and economical statistics of the country is absolutely essential."

The Famine Commissioners give a short historical sketch of the views of the Indian Government in respect of famine relief. In the great famine of 1770 the State did not adopt any relief measures. In the other famines what occurred in the latter part of the last century the Government acted on the belief that the proper remedies were to be found in prohibitions of the export of grain and penalties on merchants who hoarded it or enhanced its price. The first attempt to relieve distress by opening public works appears to have been made in 1792. In the famine of 1812 in Bombay and of 1824 in Madras the Government adopted the principle of non-interference with trade as a cardinal rule of policy. But it was not till 1837 that relief measures were adopted on any considerable scale. On that occasion, the Government, as we have already said, undertook to provide the able-bodied with employment, while the responsibility of giving relief to the helpless and infirm was thrown upon the charitable public. More elaborate measures based on the same principles were adopted in the North-West Famine of 1860-61; and Colonel Baird Smith's Report on that calamity as the Famine Commissioners remark, "is justly regarded as having contributed largely towards the more adequate fulfilment of this class of State obligation." The shameful failure of Government to deal with the Orissa Famine of 1865-66 convinced the British public of the disastrous nature of Indian famines; and in the famine of 1868-69 every district officer in the North-Western Provinces was reminded that "he would be held personally responsible that no death occurred from starvation which could have been avoided by any exertion or arrangement on his part or on the part of his subordinates." This principle was not however, fully acted upon till the famine of 1873-74 in Behar, which did not cause any mortality whatever. It was reserved for Sir John Strachey to reverse the policy, which had been so successfully carried out by Lord Northbrook. Such is the instructive history of the views of the British Indian Government in respect of famine relief!

MR. NANA MOROJI'S CASE.

MR. NANA MOROJI is one of the most distinguished Native officers of Bombay. In recognition of his high merits and eminent services he was appointed a Presidency Magistrate of Bombay some years ago. He has always borne a high character. He has lately been practically dismissed by the Government of Bombay by asking him to resign at once for what at the worst was misuse of judicial discretion. The case is thus put in a Resolution of the Government of Bombay:

It appears that Lilbai and Pragji entered into a contract for giving and receiving in marriage Lilbai's daughter Pooree on certain conditions; that a few months after the marriage there was dispute as to the fulfilment of these conditions and Pooree returned to her mother carrying with her certain ornaments and clothes; that nine months afterwards Pragji having failed by negotiation to induce his wife to return to him charged her in the Magistrate's Court with stealing these clothes and ornaments, and charged Lilbai, her mother, with criminally receiving the same and with enticing his wife away for illicit purpose; that the Magistrate refused to grant process against complainant's wife, but granted a warrant for the apprehension of Lilbai, and a search warrant for the seizure of the clothes and ornaments; that Lilbai was accordingly brought before the Magistrate, the clothes and ornaments valued at Rs. 1,985; that the case was then adjourned and Lilbai being unable to give bail was detained in custody; and that a series of adjournments then took place which with the reasons for them were as follows:—

1*st*.—Adjournment for 12 days on the ground of stress of business.

2*nd*.—Adjournment for 7 days on the ground that the parties wanted to come to a settlement out of Court, failing which Lilbai disired to engage Counsel.

3*rd*.—Adjournment for 12 days on the ground that Counsel on both sides had so arranged, and there was still a probability of private settlement—also stress of business.

4*th*.—Adjournment for 11 days, no reason given.

5*th*.—Adjournment for 7 days, on the ground that Lilbai's Pleader was prevented by his wife's illness from attending.

6*th*.—Adjournment for 5 days for further evidence, only one witness besides the complainant having been examined up to this time.

At this stage of proceedings, *i. e.*, after Lilbai had been in custody for 51 days, the Magistrate decided to release her on nominal bail, but there were six more adjournments extending over two months before the case was disposed of by her discharge on the 22nd of November last. The clothes and ornaments were detained in Court for six weeks pending any proceedings which Lilbai might take to establish her ownership, and as she took no such proceedings they were delivered to the complainant.

The Governor in Council thus remarks:

(1)—It should have been evident to him from the complainant's original statement that his complaint should have been brought before a Civil instead of a Magisterial Court, especially as there had been an interval of no less than nine months between the acts complained of and the complaint. The Magistrate should certainly not have compelled the woman to appear before him by warrant.

(2) Having decided to admit the complaint, Mr. Nana Moroji should have finally disposed of it on the earliest possible date. Protracted as the case was, six witnesses only were examined from first to last, of whom one was the complainant himself, one was the husband of the accused, and one was a policeman, while the other three were also residents of Bombay.

(3) There was no reason why bail should have been taken to secure the appearance of the accused when the clothes and the ornaments valued at Rs. 1,985 had been seized in her house and impounded by the Court. When the Magistrate perceived that the case was one proper for settlement out of Court the continued detention of the accused in custody was highly unjustifiable.

(4.) The reasons given for the long and repeated adjournments of a case in which the accused was in custody are unsatisfactory and amount to an abuse of Section 86 and 124 of the Presidency Magistrate Act IV. of 1877; under the latter of which they were made.

(5) The order for the detention of the clothes and ornaments afterwards made over to the complainant was inconsistent with the Magistrate's refusal to entertain the charge of stealing them brought against Pooree and his dismissal of the charge of criminally receiving them brought against Lilbai.

Taking the worst view of the case as the Government of Bombay has done we must frankly confess that the decision to which it has come is overstrained. It is stated that Mr. Nana Moroji's service would have terminated by March next, but he is ordered to resign at once and take pension. The Governor in Council "deeply regrets that the long and generally meritorious service by which this pension has been earned should have so painful a termination, but he feels that he would not be justified in allowing an officer who can so forget the responsibilities of his office to continue to exercise any longer the summary and independent powers of a Presidency Magistrate." Misuse of judicial discretion is not unfrequent in this country, and it has not unoften been our painful duty to condemn it. But this is the first instance in which a judicial officer has been summarily removed from the service for an error of judgment. The past services of Mr. Nana Moroji, which are admitted to have been meritorious, have counted for nothing. In his case the punishment has been not only disproportionate to the offence, for after all the adjournments were it would seem a matter of routine, but wholly uncalled for as he would have gone out in March next in the effluxion of time. A severe censure would have wholly met the requirements of the case. The Government should have considered the long and meritorious services of the officer before passing the extreme sentence upon him. We will not stop to enquire what the Government would have probably done, if the offender had been a member of the Heaven-born service.

DEWAN RAMCOMUL SEN.

WE thank Babu Peary Chand Mitter for a copy of his latest work—the Life of Dewan Ramcomul Sen. He has done a service to the nation by collecting together the details of the career and character of this remarkable man. The details are by no means exhaustive, but so far as they go are very interesting and instructive. Ramcomul was born at Gariffa in the district of 24-Pergunnas on the 15th March 1783. He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. His father gave him education in Sanskrit; he came down to Calcutta and commenced his English studies at RamjayDatta's at Colootolla about 1801. Ramcomul says, "I studied English at a school kept by a Hindu up the river where the boys used to make extracts from Tutinama and Arabian Nights, which were used as class-books, there being no Dictionary or Grammar." The biographer says that poverty must have compelled Ramcomul to give up all idea of seeking for education elsewhere, as he began life in Calcutta on the 19th November 1800. He was in the service of Mr. Namey on the 10th December 1802. Namey was an Assistant of Mr. Blacquiere, Chief Magistrate of Calcutta. On the 10th December, 1803, Ramcomul was married. In the same year his father brought him to Mr. R. Blechynden, the Civil Architect of Government, and under him he served as an apprentice. In 1804 he obtained an appointment in the Hindusthani Press, on a salary of eight rupees per month. In 1808 he was in the service of the Chadni Hospital. In 1812 he was under Colonel Ramsay at the Fort William College. In 1818-19, Ramcomul, who must have attracted the notice of Dr. H. H. Wilson while in the Hindusthani Press, was appointed a clerk of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, on a salary of Rs. 12 per month, and he discharged his duties so satisfactorily that he was afterwards appointed its Native Secretary, and he rose from that office to a membership of the Council. Ramcomul's fortune now made rapid strides; he became Dewan of the Mint and of the Bank of Bengal. But Ramcomul is remembered not so much for his rise in the world as for his high intellectual acquirements and qualities, for the great public services he rendered by his connection with almost all the literary, scientific, educational and political bodies of his time in Calcutta, and by his honorable character. As the biographer says: "The biography of Ramcomul Sen is exemplary, because he received no collegiate education, he struggled with poverty, and he began life with eight Rupees a month. Whether owing to natural intelligence or uncommon industry, or unblemished character, or a combination of all the qualities, he was not slow in rising, and what is most commendable in him, was that he did not live to amass money and enjoy worldly grandeur; but it was his constant study to make himself an instrument in the amelioration of the intellectual and moral condition of his countrymen—in relieving the destitute and helpless classes of the city, in giving medical aid to the sick by the discovery and prevention of the causes of disease, and in the promotion of sanitation. From a compositor, he raised himself by dint of industry, like Benjamin Franklin, to the foremost position among the natives of Bengal, respected by the Europeans and Natives alike. Although he firmly adhered to his religious persuasion and did not give in an inch to any of his European friends religiously or socially, he was not the less respected." His Anglo-Bengali Dictionary is a monument of his literary labour and research. It was justly pronounced by Mr. J. C. Marshman in the *Friend of India* as "the fullest and most valuable work of its kind which we possess, and will be the most lasting monument of his industry, zeal and erudition. It is perhaps the work by which his name will be recognized by posterity." On his death Mr. Marshman wrote in the *Friend*: "He was equally honored in the European and Native community, and had long been considered as one of the most eminent and influential natives of the metropolis." Ramcomul Sen was an ornament of the nation. His life teaches an enduring lesson of self-reliance and honorable ambition.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

A SHINING light has passed away from Bombay! We are exceedingly grieved to learn the sudden death of Mr. Moraji Goculdas, C. I. E. from a carriage accident at Poona. He was in the prime of life—only 44 years of age. He was one of the most enterprizing and enlightened

citizens of Bombay. His cotton mill was one of the largest in the Western Presidency, and he threw his whole heart into the furtherance of industrial enterprise there. He also used to take an active part in public matters, and as a member of the local Legislative Council he distinguished himself by great ability, energy and independence. We had not the pleasure of knowing him personally, but he did us the honor of not unfrequently consulting us on public questions, and we always noticed in him a breadth of mind and liberality of sentiment most pleasing to contemplate. He was one, who considered it his mission to cement the union between the different presidencies, and his premature death is a national calamity.

AN IDLE rumour was started by the *Anglo-Indian* that Sir Ashley Eden was about to retire in consequence of failing health. The *Englishman*, we are glad to see, gives a flat contradiction to it. Sir Ashley Eden has recovered from his late illness, and is working with his usual vigour. It would be a misfortune to the country, if ill health should compel him to leave the Bengal *musnud* before the expiration of the term of his office. Owing to financial pressure many an important measure projected by him for the material improvement of the country are at a stand-still, and we do hope that he will have time to carry them into execution.

LAST SUNDAY Sir Edwin Johnson left this country for his native land. He came down to Calcutta from Simla to bid adieu to his old friends. While we regret the circumstances which have compelled Sir Edwin Johnson to terminate his Indian career before the expiration of the usual term of his office, we cannot but highly admire the chivalry with which he has sacrificed himself for the sake of the late Viceroy and the present Finance Minister. Be that as it may we think we express the feeling of those who know Sir Edwin Johnson that the people of this country lose in him a true and warm-hearted friend. Although he was identified with the aggressive Affghan policy of the late Viceroy, and although he was powerless in resisting the crooked financial policy of the Finance Minister, he was always ready to espouse the cause of the people. We may now mention that Sir Edwin Johnson held that the Affghan War had its origin in the Eastern Question of Europe, and that the imperial exchequer of England ought to bear the cost of it, at least a good portion of it. In social intercourse with the natives of the country he was the picture of a gentleman. We regret to say that the generation of Europeans to which he belongs is rapidly passing away.

MR. D. H. MACFARLANE, M. P. late of Calcutta, has given notice of the following Resolution in the House of Commons, next session :

That it is unsatisfactory and unjust to the people of India, who have no representative Government, that a Budget of sixty-six millions affecting nearly two hundred millions of people, should be passed through the Imperial Parliament at such a time and in such a manner as to make it impossible for the friends of the Indian people to protest against the financial system which has nearly doubled the taxation of that country in little more than twenty years and during the same period has doubled the debt.

2. In order that the Indian Revenue Accounts may be presented to Parliament at such a period of the session as will afford a reasonable opportunity for properly and adequately discussing them, it is expedient that the Indian financial year should be changed and made to correspond with the calendar year.

3. That a select committee, or a Royal Commission, be appointed, to sit in England, to inquire into the expenditure on Indian account in this country; to report upon the system of keeping from twelve to fifteen millions of cash balances idle and unproductive in the Indian Treasuries, and whether, taking into consideration the means of rapid communication afforded by Railways, steamships, and the suez canal, the European troops in India might not in time of peace, be considerably reduced.

WE HEARTILY welcome back Mr. Roper Lethbridge to his post. We were one of the first to support the creation of the Press bureau, always supposing that it should be conducted honestly and honorably, and Mr. Lethbridge possesses the necessary qualifications to make it a success. He inaugurated his office under great difficulties, but he managed by his ability, tact, and impartiality to establish a feeling of cordiality between the Press and himself. We only hope that he will not allow his office to degenerate into a censorship.

THE LONDON STATESMAN for October is to hand. It is increasing in interest and usefulness. The editorial notes are full and embrace a variety of topics, chiefly of Indian interest. All the articles are readable, some of them most valuable. The article entitled "Jockeying the Native Princes" is of exceptional value.

WE THANK Mr. Burbridge for a copy of his Guide to Investors in, and holders of, Government securities. It contains most useful information connected with these securities with directions for obtaining lost, mutilated, and altered currency notes. The pamphlet is based on the rules of the Civil Account Code, and the orders of Government, and its chief value consists in the collection of so much useful information within so short a compass. No man of business should be without this Guide.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a printed letter on Representative Government in India addressed by Pandit Luchmi Narain, Pleader, High Court, North Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Indian Association. The writer discusses the subject with great ability and intelligence. He recommends an elective system for the Provincial Councils and a return of members to the Imperial Council by the Provincial Councils. The details of his scheme we reserve for notice for a future occasion.

KRISHNUGGUR has been again visited by the epidemic fever, which is decimating the southern portion of the town; it is raging in a virulent form, and the sufferings of the people, as may be easily imagined, are very great. In 1864 epidemic fever of the same type broke out in the southern portion of the town, and the Commission then appointed to investigate into the causes of the disease generally paid a visit to Krishnaggur at the time. On the recommendation of Mr. H. Bell, the then Magistrate of Nuddea, the Bengal Government granted Rs. 15,000 out of the municipal and local funds for the clearance of the Anjuna (an old river, which had silted up and had been converted into a marshy pool) and for digging tanks. This clearance gave temporary relief. If the Municipality cannot keep the drainage of the town in order permanently from its limited funds, the Government ought to assist it.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY glad to learn that Mr. F. R. Hogg, the present Director of the Post Office, is determined to do justice to the unfortunate clerks, who were arbitrarily abolished on the creation of the Money Order department in the Post Office. He has issued instructions for their re-employment whenever an opportunity offers. But we are afraid there is some influence at work to balk his generous intentions. The abolished clerks had made a representation to him in August last bringing to his notice their grievances; he ordered that their claims should not be overlooked in filling vacancies or new posts; in September last 20 new hands were employed in the Money Order Department, but the office master took only 12 abolished hands, and admitted 8 outsiders. In October two new men in the Money Order office resigned, and their places were given to two outsiders. The post of a sub-inspector has become vacant in Sylhet worth Rs. 20 a month, and it has been simultaneously offered to about 20 abolished men. Most of these men were drawing more than Rs. 20 a month, and it would not pay them to go to Sylhet on that small pittance. We do not clearly understand the object of the departmental head in offering this post to so many of the abolished men at the same time. If they refuse to go, will their claim to re-employment and even to gratuity be barred? If that be the object, Mr. Hogg will see how his just and generous intentions are being attended to. We believe 46 men have been abolished in the check department, but we hear that about 60 men have been since admitted into the Money Order and Compilation branches. They are all men of experience, of from ten to fourteen years' standing, and if they had been drafted to these two branches, there would have been no injustice, no hardship. But we should remember that Mr. F. R. Hogg was not then at the head of the Post Office. We do hope that he will see that what he orders is actually carried out.

KUMAR BAIKANTNATH DEY, son of Raja Shamanand Dey of Balasore, is noted for great public spirit, for devotion to his self-imposed duties as Honorary Magistrate, Vice-Chairman of the local Municip ality, and Vice-Chairman of the Road Cess Committee, and for liberality. For the last ten years or so he has thus dedicated his time to the service of the public, and successive Magistrates, Judges and Commissioners have borne the highest testimony to his ability, zeal and character. Balasore owes most of its recent improvements to his energetic and economical administration. But we are exceedingly sorry to observe that his career of usefulness is about to be cut short. Mr. Cooke, the present officiating Magistrate of Balasore, a hot-headed and impulsive youth, has been insulting to him, and has withdrawn the only assistance he received for his multifarious official work, *viz.*, that of a clerk, and the Babu has consequently resigned. We give below the letters which he has addressed to Mr. Cooke on this subject :

No. A.

SIR,—I beg respectfully to submit herewith resignation of my appointment as Vice-Chairman of the Balasore Municipality and to state the grounds on which I am compelled to do so.

By your letter of the 29th September 1880 you have directed me to look to the collection work and to the accounts of the Municipality; but you have taken away the Municipal clerk, who used to assist me in my work, ordering, it is true, that the clerk will be sent to me when required on previous notice being given to you. Now, the collection work and the checking of the Municipal accounts are by no means very simple, especially under the present complicated system for carrying on those works, and they require the continued services of a clerk. To send for the clerk constantly would not only be vexatious to yourself, but would cause great interruption to work. It was for this reason that I urged on you at the last meeting the necessity of a clerk always attending upon me, but you were pleased to say that I had better resign if I could not do without a clerk.

2nd. At the last meeting of the commissioners you were pleased to observe that it was illegal to remit taxes on vacant holdings and to express a wish that the practice should cease. As however the tax levied here is a tax on persons, that is upon their circumstances and life, and as the practice has been observed ever since the last assessment, I proposed that it be adhered to until the next assessment is made; but you misunderstood me and attributed my proposal to selfish motives, on what grounds I am still at a loss to understand: and at the same time you handed over to me an anonymous letter addressed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in which the fact of your rejecting some applications for remission of taxes on vacant houses was mentioned, urging that I was privy to this matter.

From the mode of your proceedings at the last meeting I am led to believe that you have been prepossessed against me; and when superiors are thus disposed towards their subordinates it is very hard for the latter to do their work under them.

Owing to the above grounds I think it is proper for me to resign the Vice-Chairmanship of the Municipality, having held it for some years and discharged its duties to the satisfaction of all previous Chairmen.

In conclusion I beg that you will be pleased to convey my resignation to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the recommendation that my resignation be accepted.

No. B.

ROAD CESS.

SIR,—As it is becoming unpleasant for me to serve as Road Cess Vice-Chairman for the reasons stated in my letter no A of this date I beg most respectfully to submit herewith my resignation of the said appointment. I request you will please communicate my resignation to Government.

We do hope that the Government will not blindly accept Kumar Baikantnath's resignation, but that it will order a full enquiry into the matter, and deal out even-handed justice. If public spirited native gentlemen are insulted by the District Magistrate as Kumar Baikantnath has been, who would like to serve the Government in this manner?

A NOVEL but most important enterprise is about to be started in Calcutta. It is the establishment of a telephonic exchange. A morning contemporary thus describes the process on which a telephonic exchange is worked :

When any one of the members of the exchange wishes to communicate with any other, he "presses his push-button, which rings a bell at the Central Office, and drops an annunciator showing his name and the number of his wire. The operator then signals back and asks him whom he wishes to be connected with. On learning this he signals to N telling him that M wishes to speak with him, switches the two lines together, and tells them to go ahead and talk. With well trained operators the whole operation of putting two people in communication does not exceed *half a minute*. If there be a hundred members in connection with the exchange, each one can talk to ninety-nine others. If there be a thousand members, each one can talk to nine hundred and ninety-nine. It has often been imagined by people who have not seen Exchange

system in operation, that the messages are spoken to the Central Office, and thence transmitted to the person to be communicated with. This is entirely erroneous. The wires are switched together at the Central Office, and the two wires then form one continuous line, over which conversation can be carried with perfect ease and privacy."

It is also possible any my one member to be put in communication with all the rest simultaneously.

The project has been set on foot we may say in the nick of time. Calcutta has no local telegraphic system, but the Municipality has just proposed one. Their proposal is now before Government for consideration. If the telephonic exchange be established, there will be no necessity for a telegraphic system. The Municipality may well be invited to assist the projected Company.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the last number of the *Law Review*. It is replete with interest. It publishes the address presented to Sir Louis Jackson by certain native judicial officers and his reply thereto. We have much pleasure in transcribing the following testimony of Sir Louis Jackson to the character of the subordinate judicial service

Few persons can pretend to a knowledge at all approaching mine of the service to which you belong or of its individual members: and I venture to say without fear of contradiction, that a body of men more devoted to their duties, animated with a better spirit and capable of more useful exertion is not to be found among the Queen Empress' Servants in India.

Every one is aware how the native judicial service has advanced of late years in efficiency, energy, ability and purity. This advance of course is due greatly to the progress of higher education, the growth of political and public spirit in the native community, but also I honestly believe to the influence of the High Courts of Judicature.

The *status* of the service, its dignity, emoluments and prospects have been steadily improved, and I am heartily glad that the aptitude and trustworthiness of our native officers have been acknowledged in the appointment of one of them for the first time to be an Additional Judge of a District.

Nothing could be more valuable than this testimony. We only regret that Sir Louis Jackson did not remember when he penned his reply that the High Court made no effort to oppose the reduction of the emoluments of the Munsifs, whose initial pay has been reduced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 200 a month.

A NICE question of international law has been raised in connection with the alleged murder of the wife of the eldest son of the Raja of Chota Udoypore in Bombay. We give from *Native Opinion* the following summary of the facts of the case:

Raj Kooverbai, the junior Rajpoot wife of Chunder Sing the second son of Jitsing Rajah of Chota Oodeypoor, falls in love with a Mekrani Sepoy of the name of Sadat, and yielding to the solicitations of her admirer, constructs a rope-ladder, by which she lets herself down, in the presence of two female servants, from the palace window, to the ground, a distance of not more than twelve feet, Thus the two lovers met, but one of the two just mentioned servant girls ran and informed her master of what had taken place. What the outraged husband saw or did is not known; but he was shorly afterwards observed carrying Raj Kooverbai in his arms upstairs, where he administered to her in the presence of witnesses a castigation, from which she is said to have died a few days afterwards.

The whole tragedy would have been hushed up had it not been for NarSing the brother of deceased lady who gave information to Mr. Grant the Political Agent of the State. An enquiry was held and the case reported to Government, which sent down to Godra Mr. H. M. Birdwood the Sessions Judge of Tanna, as Special Commissioner, to inqure into the matter and to report thereon, without in the least interfering in the trial.

It is classed under the general term of Reva Kanta and has no Political Agent of its own, but is superintended by Mr. Grant who exercises that function in all the small states embraced by the abovementioned name.

The investigation has been concluded, and it is stated that Mr. Birdwood has made a confidential report. The first question is whether the Paramount Power has jurisdiction in a matter like this. The Raja of Chota Udoypore is a tributary of the Gaekwar of Baroda and strictly speaking not amenable to the jurisdiction of the British Government. This little state, says *Native Opinion*, "is classed under the general term of Reva Kanta and has no Political Agent of its own, but is superintended by Mr. Grant who exercises that function in all the small states embraced by the above-mentioned name." Two instances are mentioned by the *Pioneer* in support of the action taken by the Bombay Government viz., those of Ulwar and Tonk. But in neither of those cases was a judicial trial of the offenders held by the British Government. The question we hope will be decided on broad grounds of international law.

MR. HOGG, the new Director General of the Post Office of India, proposes some excellent measures for the wide diffusion of postal information among all classes of the people. These are, (1) a more extended circulation of postal intelligence in the vernacular among the native population; (2) the giving proper facilities to postmen to obtain a better knowledge of the ordinary postal rules and rates. The first measure is proposed to be carried out by causing vernacular translations of the "Indian Postal Abstract" exclusive of all that relates to the Foreign Post and supplemented by sample specimens of forms and receipts, such as registered letter receipt, parcel receipt, insured parcel and letter receipt, money order application, receipt to be given to remitter of money order, memo to accompany value payable articles, intimation to addressees of value payable articles, and declaration for insured articles. To give effect to the second measure, postmen, by which the Director General evidently means delivery peons, letter-box peons, rural messengers and like servants, should be compelled to acquire a knowledge of ordinary inland rates and rules, so as to furnish the requisite information in answer to queries from the native public. These poor men it is said will be subjected to examination from time to time by the Superintendents and Inspectors of Divisions.

With regard to the last measure it may be observed generally that no rules and regulations will succeed in effecting a reform in the Postal Department so long as the iniquitous policy of lowering the pay of the working establishment and swelling the ranks of the higher establishment and increasing their number is followed. We have the anomaly in the postal department of an unusually large number of higher administrative officers and supervising heads with a very weak working establishment, and this establishment is being made weaker every year. As for examination of postmen, why we think it may fairly commence with the Director General's Deputy. The public are perhaps not aware that rural Sub-Post-Masters transacting money order business to the extent of two to three hundred rupees daily receive no more than from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per month!

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 23rd October, 1880.

On the resumption of business after the Holidays our commercial market did not evince the same amount of buoyancy as they did before and operations in consequence were much restricted.

Piece-Goods.—There has been a considerable amount of business done in these goods just before the Holidays even at slight by advanced prices, and again on the Lucky Day in the middle of the vacation; about 12000 packges of different descriptions found buyers both for arrival and ready deliveries at previous quotations. They are proportioned in the following manner, *viz.* 8000 Packages of Grey shirtings and Madapalams, 1500 of White goods—1000 of Chintzs, and 1500 of Turkey reds.

Yarns.—Import kinds 600 and 500 Bales country manufactured.

Exports.—Jute market continued active and a considerable amount of business done, prices towards the close of this week advanced 2 to 3 annas per maund.

Oilseeds.—Lin and Poppy seeds. Nothing of importance transpired; in these there were limited transactions at previous rates.

Teelseeds.—White and black met with a good demand and about 3000 tons found buyers for delivery in December and January at prices—4-15 to 5-8.

Rice about 550,000 bags of all kinds of 2 Mds. each during the last fortnight found buyers at the following rates.

Mooghy	...	...	2-6 at 2-11
Ballam	...	...	2-4 „ 2-6
Raree	...	...	1-12 „ 2-2
Solooe	...	...	1-12 „ 1-13-6
Kazla	...	...	1-9 „ 1-11-6
Khearee	...	...	1-6 „ 1-12-6

MONETARY.

There has been no change as regards discount or interest money continues cheap.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Have been in good enquiry throughout the past week and prices at the close were—96-12 for 4 per cents. and 104-11 and 104-12 for 4½ per cents.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Jute and cotton industries were in fair demand, I. G. S. have also found buyers at enhanced rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Chairman Public Library, Amritsur	13	4	0
Patan Native Library, Patan, Satara	6	10	0
Dr. D. Bose, Furreedpoor	6	10	0
H.A. D. Phillips Esq. C. S, Burdwan	13	4	0
Nunjaraj Wadyer Bahadoor, Mysore	17	10	0
Secretary Native General Library, Rutnagiri	13	4	0
S. Rungaswamy Auyangar Esq. Madras	3	0	0
Baboo Krishnachunder Ghose, Bankipore	6	0	0
„ Woomakant Banerjea, Deganga	13	4	0
„ Nemychurn Bose Roy Bahadoor, Kothur	13	0	0
„ Bipinbehary Sen, Jehanabad	8	4	0
„ Nundlal Paramanick, Sylhet	3	4	0
„ Kristodhone Paul, Dholpur	6	0	0
„ Harrishchunder Banerjee, Nattore	13	4	0
„ Ambicachurn Chatterjea, Burrisal	6	10	0
„ Purnachunder Mitter, Bhola	13	4	0
„ Durgachurn Gangooly, Culna	6	10	0
„ Kalikissore Munshi, Bograh	20	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*October* 20, 1880

GENERAL.—Mr, F. W. J. Rees, Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted temporarily to the district of Durbhunga.

Mr. C. D. C. Winter, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Pubna, is allowed leave for twenty days under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st November next.

Babu Bhobotosh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs district on being relieved of hispresent duties in connection with the license-tax operations in that district.

Babu Bunkimchunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kalipudo Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Mr. E. XcL. Smith, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months and sixteen days, under the rules in chapter VII of the Civil Leave code.

Mr. W. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Jamtara, in that district.

Mr. C. H. Maseyk is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Rajmehal, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs

Mr. W. H. Grimley, C.S, reported his return from furlough on the 12th instant.

The following officers are appointed to act, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy collectors of the First Grade, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. D. cameron, from the 8th ultimo, *vice* Mr. R. H Anderson, on leave.

Mr. D. B. Allen, from the 12th ultimo, *vice* Mr. C. R. Marindin.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

Two practical Overseers, who have had at least three years' experience in the P. W. Department, in superintending the construction of Roads, buildings and bridges. They must be competent to Survey and Level and in estimating. Salary to commence at Rs. 100 per month, including Travelling allowance. None need apply unless good practical men.

Copies of testimonials as to ability must be submitted to the District Engineer, Road Cess Committee, Mymensingh before the 15th November 1880.

R. WALLNUTT, C E.,
District Engineer, Road Cess Committee.
Mymensingh, 12th October 1880.

A GRAND FANCY FAIR.

Will be held on next New Year's day at the Villa "Seven Tanks." For the benefit of the Calcutta Charities.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The Senate will proceed in the month of March 1881 to the election of a Tagore Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st September 1881.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects:—

(1.) Undivided Hindu Family Status, Right, liabilities and privileges of its members under the different schools of Hindu Law.

(2.) The Law relating to the Disposition of Property among the Mahommedans.

(3) The Law of Limitation and Prescription in British India, including Easements.

(4.) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1881, and at the same time to state on which of the above-mentioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY.
Registrar.
Senate House, the 18th September 1880.

পোর্ট ক্যানিং ল্যাণ্ড ইম্প্রুভমেণ্ট কোং লিমিটেড

এতদ্দ্বারা সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে ১৮ই অক্টবর তারিখের সাধারণ সভার অধিবেশনে সেয়ার প্রতি দশটাকার হিসাবে ডিবিডেণ্ট অর্থাৎ অংশিদারদিগের মুনাফা নির্দ্ধারিত হইয়াছে এবং এই সভার বুধবার ২৭ শে তারিখ অবধি যে সকল অংশিদার দিগের নাম সেয়ারের রেজষ্টারী বহিতে লিখিত আছে তাহাদিগের সেয়ার সার্টিফিকেট উপস্থিত করিলে উক্ত ডিবিডেণ্ট দেওয়া যাইবেক, অত্র কোম্পানির বোম্বাই স্থিত ৮নং ফার্বস্ ষ্ট্রীটের আপিসে দেওয়া যাইবেক এবং কলিকাতাস্থিত অংশিদারদিগের ডিবিডেণ্ট তত্রস্থ ডেবিড সাসুন কোম্পানির ১০৪ নং ক্লাইব ষ্ট্রীট স্থিত আফিসে দেওয়া যাইবেক।

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For terms and particulars apply to Baboo Jogesh Chunder Roya and Lutchmikant Upadhaya.

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DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY.

Notice.

This Tramway is now open for traffic between Silligori and Kurseong, and Passengers, Parcels, and Goods can be booked through from Sealdah to Darjeeling and intermediate Stations or *vice versa*, arrangements having been made to convey by Tonga or otherwise, all Passengers and Goods to and from the temporary terminus of the Tramway.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway, Sealdah ; N. B. S. Railway Saidpore, and Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company Ld. at Silligori, Kurseong, Darjeeling, and the various intermediate Stations or to the undersigned.

Calcutta.
22nd September, 1880.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Secretaries.

MAN METAMORPHOSED.

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MAN METAMORPHOSED.—A New Novel translated from the French. This is one of the greatest and most wonderful Novels ever printed, having already attained a sale in France alone of over (100,000) one hundred thousand copies. The most extraordinary work ever written. Full of incidents of nature and art, dramatic, narrative and pictorial. *Readers will find the book a curiousity, to say the least of it. Price.—paper cover, Rs.* 1-8., *Bound Rs.* 2-0. *packing and postage As.* 4 *extra zewis &co., Calcutta.*

Kindly Subscribe to it at once, and file from the First Number.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

On and from Wednesday (Mailday) the 6th October next, will be issued a Weekly Newspaper entitled the NEWS OF THE WORLD, or, the EPITOME OF JOURNALISM, on a new, improved system, the exclusive novelty of which will be its distinguishing feature and its chief recommendation to public notice.

Here is an opportunity never before offered to the Indian public. It will enable Subscribers to reap the advantage of perusing in *one single paper* the subsonce of about 200 papers, in a short space of time, and, at an extraordinary low price of One Rupee per month, in the same way as if they had actually subscribed to the same number of journals and had read them one and all.

The *News of the World* will be the cheapest, the best, and the most widely circulated journal ever issued from the Indian Press. It will consist of 24 pages or 72 columns of the latest news compiled from scores of newspapers in all parts of the world.

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You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

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RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

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MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

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SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,598
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Report by the Directors

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Seventieth Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Held at Edinburgh, on Friday, 2nd April, 1880.

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During the year there were issued 1,084 Policies assuring £922,044, the new Premiums on which amount to £30,410-17-1.

For the year 1879 the Income of the Life Department from Premiums and interest amounted to £448,696-4-7.

The Claims which arose during the year, including 17 Endowments, were 265 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £279,054-2-0, after deducting re-assurances. The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,989,885-11-4, being an increase of £137,319-0-1 over the amount on 31st December 1878. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and by Act of Parliament is set aside to meet the claims under this Department of the Company's business.

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